8:15-Vaudeville. HERALD SQUARE-8:15-The Rollicking Girl. FOR WEBER'S-8-Higgledy-Piggledy-The College Wid-CKERBOCKER-5:15-Sergeant Brue. BUM-8:15-A Maker of Fun-Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots. LYRIC-5:15-Fantana.

MADISON SQUARE-8:15-The Woman in the Case.

MAJESTIC-8:15-York State Folks. YORK-8-The Ham Tree. YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE-8:20-BAVOY-8:15-Strongbeart. WALLACK'S-8:20-Easy Dawson. WEST END-8:15-The Volunteer Organist.

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Business Notices. BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

afvertise more largely and more frequently in that pe This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large and steady growth in advertising space.

> E1 1905, The New-York Daily and 591,478 Lines of Advertising

more than during the same period of 1904. in other words, this is a gain in seven months of nearly 1,872 Columns.

(\$16 lines to a column.) Bend your advertising where others are sending it,

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Circulation Books Open.

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mobilization orders have been issued in twelve Russian governments and the Don region. —— The news of a national as-sembly was received with apathy in the Cau-Don region. — The news of a national assembly was received with apathy in the Caucasus. — The Inter-Parliamentary Congress opened its sessions at Brussels; the programme of subjects for the Peace Conference at The Hague was introduced and a motion was offered for the establishment of a Senate and House to assist the work of the conference. — France ordered two cruisers held ready to sall for Morseco to enforce demands for the release of the French-Algerian merchant. — The sudden death of M. Cromer, chairman of the board of directors of a refining company, caused a great fall in sugar shares on the Parls Exchange. — The visit of the British Channel Fiest to Swinemunde was received with courtesy by the German officials. — Secretary recourtesy by the German officials. —— Secretary
Taft and his party returned to Manila; the
Korea, with a number of the visitors, will sail for Hong Kong on August 31. — German marines in East Africa inflicted a severe defeat on a band of native insurgents.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Sato, the spokesman of the Japanese peace mission, said at Portsmouth that the Japanese plenipotentiaries had been instructed from Tokio to make further concessions in the interests of peace; the envoys will meet at 9:30 c'clock this morning to consider the new proposals. — J. P. Morgan visited out to the proposals. the new proposals. — J. P. Morgan visited Oyster Bay to confer with the President on the Canton-Hankow rallway concession. — Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., was admitted to ball in the District of Columbia in \$10,000; District Attorney Each said that Holmes cleared \$50,000 in December — There were forty-five new cases — the police of Albany are working to the mystery of the disappearance of Mr. are Mrs. John W. Rogers, who last Friday abandoned their two children in a hotel in the control of the control that city. —— Thirteen persons were injured in a bargain counter rush at Indianapolis. in a bargain counter rush at indianapons.

The opposing attorneys in the Taggart divorce case at Wooster, Ohio, nearly came to blows in the courtroom.

Mayor Dunne announced that Chicago prisons were overcrowded.

The engineer and fireman of the train which killed Harris Lindsley and his fiance, at Bennington, Vt., were exonerated by the local authorities.

CITY.-Stocks closed lower. - Thomas F Ryan declared himself in favor of federal con Ryan declared himself in favor of rederal control of insurance. — A balcony on the building of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club fell, burying six workmen and killing one. — A woman's body was borne from waves at Coney Island as the message of her brother-in-law's death in Arkansas reached there. — The attorneys for Messrs, Peckham and Haas, indicted in connection with the "cotton leak" scandal. connection with the "cotton leak" scandal said that they would resist any attempt to take their clients to Washington. — Through the shifting of a calsson a 250-ton block of cement

THE WEATHER -- Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy: light to fresh south to southwest winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degree; lowest, 57.

was thrown into an excavation, injuring three

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE he should make way for a younger man.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

REVOLUTIONIZING ARBITRATION.

Mr. Bartholdt's "model treaty," of which much has been heard in advance, is the most Interesting subject under consideration at the Interparilamentary Congress at Brussels, and will doubtless be widely discussed throughout the world. It deserves to be regarded with seriousness and respect, as an intelligent and benevolent contribution to the cause of peace and progress. But it proposes so radical and revolutionary a change in arbitral procedure and so striking a reversal of the principles of the Treaty of The Hague that it certainly will not command immediate acceptance, and it may meet with the strongest criticism and opposition among the advocates of international arbitra-

Its marked divergence from, or even antagonism to, the principles of The Hague and those which heretofore have generally prevailed in arbitration may be perceived through a brief comparison. The Treaty of The Hague concedes the right of every nation to determine for itself what disputes are and what are not arbitrable, but explicitly binds every nation entering the court to accept the verdict. "The Arbitration Convention," it says, "implies the engagement to submit loyally to the award." This "model treaty," on the other hand, denies the right of choice, and insists that all disputes, of whatever character, shall be submitted to an international tribunal, but releases the parties to them from obligation to accept the award. The Hague istration; for obligatory free and secular ele-Treaty says, in effect: "You may submit your mentary education, and for peasant proprietor-"case to arbitration or not, as you please; but ship, to be attained through the handing over to "If you do you are bound to accept the award." The "model treaty" says: "You are bound to and other religious corporations. "submit your case to arbitration, whether you want to or not, but you are quite free to reject

"the award."

Granted that most international disputes could and should be settled by appeal to a court, there are some, not only conceivable, but actual, which no self-respecting nation should or could thus remit. To put into a treaty a compulsory clause requiring the signatories to submit all questions, of honor, integrity and life itself, to alien arbitration, and be bound by the result, would simply be to debar nations from signing Again, to say that the verdict in any case shall have no binding force, but may be repudiated by either of the litigants, would be to defeat the whole object of arbitration and to bring the whole process into contempt. To do that might, of course, induce nations to sign the treaty in a spirit of indifference; for they might not object to arbitrating any case so long as the arbitration was to have no binding force. But that is not the spirit in which nations should

enter into such an agreement. There is another objection which will doubtless be raised against the "model treaty," and which seems to us not devoid of force. In its preamble the treaty recognizes "the right of 'every nation to organize itself in such a man-"ner as it shall choose and to be supreme in its "own domain." Yet in Article III it requires award and to go to war, "the question of war or of peace shall be referred to the people for "their decision." Surely that would be an interference with the right of every nation to orvests in Congress the power to declare war, but this treaty would compel the adoption of the plebiscitary referendum, a thing foreign to our organization. In Russia the war making power resides in the Emperor alone, but this treaty would compel the autocracy to abdicate in favor of universal suffrage.

The proposal of such revolutionary changes in arbitral procedure and in the sovereign rights | by other men having a large personal interest of individual nations will not command univer- in the insurance business. This concurrence of sal approval. It may, however, give rise to some profitable discussion and to increased discrimination between what is and what is not practical in international affairs.

STILL WORKING FOR PEACE.

Another day's postponement at Portsmouth affords other opportunities for peace making and arouses renewed hopes that they may prove successful. The Japanese envoys announced last night, through their official mouthpiece, that they are authorized to make further concessions to Russia, and these will be presented to-day when the conference is resumed. What these concessions are we may not know in advance, but they presumably represent the utmost limit to which the Mikado and his advisers are willing to go in order to end the war. Let us hope that Russia, in considering these new propositions, will realize the tremendous responsibility that is upon her to find, if possible, an honorable path to peace and that she may not lightly reject them without weighing all the consequences.

There is to be borne in mind, too, the negative influence that is operating for peace, in the form of the consideration of what would happen if peace were not made. The failure of the conference would not mean merely that no peace would be made. It would mean that war than the declaration of war in February of last year, for if President Roosevelt's efforts at peace making were to be defeated, there would be little chance of their being renewed intervene with force and arms. The next peace and the terms of the treaty would probably be ties to the war.

either government to say it would not assent to lation between the alterations in form and this or to that condition of peace. It would structure and the development of spots and be a far more serious and onerous thing for it prominences on the sun's surface? Again, can substantially to declare for war. Yet the one involves the other.

TOO OLD FOR THE BENCH.

action of another magistrate.

attention to the shortcomings of some of our police magistrates. These occasions, however, have usually arisen merely through faulty judgment or hasty and ill considered speech on the part of the judges criticised. The present case, however, involved the endangering of the liberties of a man who was not merely innocent.

but even unaccused. Magistrate Pool, no doubt, means to be a fair and just judge. He is, however, a very old man-he was past the age of mental and physical vigor required for the place he holds when he was appointed several years ago. It is no reflection on his character or his good intentions to say that the weaknesses of extreme age have taken so firm a hold on him that his continuance on the bench is inadvisable. Indeed, after the performance of Saturday, it is a positive menace. In all kindness be it said,

MOUJIKS AND THE DOUMA.

The course to be pursued by the peasants is, after all, the most important consideration in the new order of things in Russia, for Russia is in the last analysis an empire of peasants. That class of the population enormously outnumbers all others, and on the basis of universal suffrage would have complete control of the government. Of course, there is not to be, as at present there probably should not be, anything like universal suffrage under the recent proclamation for a national assembly. Perhaps not more than one person in a hundred will have a ballot, and it is understood that the qualifications are so arranged that the peasants will not be represented anything like proportionately to their The landed proprietors and mernumbers. chants will have the majority. Nevertheless, the moujik representatives in the Douma will certainly make their presence felt, and the unquestionable tendency of things will be toward a more extended suffrage and equitable representation for all according to their numbers.

It is therefore interesting to observe the ends the peasants are aiming at, and, indeed, strongly demanding. There has just been held at Moscow a congress of the Peasants' Union, attended by delegates from twenty-two provinces of the empire. It unanimously adopted resolutions calling for universal suffrage and direct voting powers for all persons of both sexes over twenty years of age; for a constituent assembly, elected by such suffrage, which shall have the power of legislative initiative and control of the public finances, as well as supervision over the adminthe people of the lands now held by monasteries

That is the programme of the peasants, who form the overwhelming mass of the Russian people. That the system established by the We must frankly say that we prefer, and we Czar's proclamation will be accepted as a subballeve the better judgment of the world will stitute for it is not imaginable. It may at heat

though even thus it is doubtful if it will pacify the agitation among the peasants, which has been described as a universal upheaval beyond the control of the authorities, and which, according to current dispatches, is becoming increasingly and ominously active. A tremendous force is beginning to work in Russia, which cannot be repressed. The hope of the empire lies in its being guided aright.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

An interesting contribution to the vast volume of recent comment on insurance matters was made at Seattle yesterday by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan. We did not hesitate to say at the time Mr. Ryan acquired control of the Equitable stock that he had performed an important service at a critical moment, and we have seen no reason to change the opinion then expressed. He makes a modest allusion to that purchase, saying that many other men would readily have done what he did had they been in a position to understand the situation as well. That may be true, but it does not detract from the credit due Mr. Ryan. Equitable policyholders will be glad to hear him include among the objects of that, when a nation decides to reject an arbitral | the new Equitable management a reduction in the cost of insurance and to note his declaration that the business of the company is to be conducted hereafter "with due regard to public sentiment." "The management of all great ganize itself in its own way. Our Constitution life insurance companies," he says, "must be-"come an open book, or the confidence which "is the very foundation on which they exist 'will not soon be restored."

Mr. Ryan's conviction that the federal government should have practically the same supervision over life insurance companies that it has over national banks is in accordance with the views which have recently been expressed opinion among such men is likely, in some quarters, to seem suspicious-indeed, that conception of it has already been expressed\_but such an excuse for hostility to the scheme of federal supervision is not rational or creditable in any way. The question is one of much importance and ought to be thoroughly considered. For that reason every responsible utterance which directs attention to it in an impressive manner should be welcomed.

TO-MORROW'S SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Devotees of stellar science will hope that fine weather will facilitate observations of the eclipse of the sun which has been predicted for Wednesday. It is only along the narrow track of totality that work of any value, visual or photographic, can be done. Opportunities for such study are afforded so infrequently and astronomers travel so far and incur such great expense in order to utilize them that it is a pity to have their efforts thwarted by cloudiness, as only too often happens.

Though a solution of many other problems relating to the sun is sought during an eclipse, the chief point of attack is the corona, that gauzy envelope which reaches outward from the body which it surrounds for a distance equal to two or three solar diameters. This seems to vary in size and form from time to time; and some was to be actively renewed. Failure to make of the changes are apparently dependent upon peace would in effect be a declaration of war. the abundance and scarcity of sun spots. The and that would be really a more serious thing arrangement of the corona, or at least of its outermost parts, is often fibrous and feathery. Furthermore, the spectroscope indicates that a portion of the material of which this envelope is composed resembles dust in solidity, for it by any one hereafter. The belligerents would shines by reflected light, while associated with be left to "fight to a finish," unless, indeed. the particles is a cloud of incandescent gas. It other nations were in some way constrained to | yet remains, however, to be ascertained whether the formation of the coronal tufts and streamers making, whenever it came, would be much is a product of cruptive forces or of electric remore difficult to arrange than this has been, pulsion. Does the corona change only in shape or is fresh matter being thrown into it from the much less favorable for at least one of the par- sun itself? If so, what becomes of the outer part of the envelope? Does it travel still fur-It might be a comparatively easy thing for ther away into space? How intimate is the rethe emission of sensible heat from any part of the corona be detected? These are a few of the questions with which students of solar physics are now wrestling.

Astronomers are not content to secure photo-The action of Magistrate Pool on Saturday in graphs of the corona at only a single point. If forcing a woman accused of assaulting another they could obtain them at stations widely sepwoman whom she found walking with her hus- arated in actual time by two or three hours, band to make a charge of non-support against there would be a charge that a sufficient differthe husband, a well-to-do cigarmaker, is, to ence would be discovered to indicate an abrupt say the least of it, much to be regretted. His change in form. If, as is not unlikely, the refusal to accept valid surety for the bond change thus revealed could then be connected which he demanded, against the protest of the | with some other solar phenomenon, a suggestive wife, is an added cause of regret, which, fortu- clew might be furnished. As the sun is now nately, was remedied almost immediately by the apparently close to the maximum stage of its eleven year spot period, there is certainly a bet-The Tribune has on previous occasions called ter prospect of making such a discovery this year than on some future occasions-provided, of course, that cloudy skies do not prevent

THE INAUGURATION DATE.

We are glad to learn that the agitation for a constitutional amendment changing the date of the Presidential inauguration, revived in Washington last March, is making substantial headway. Our Washington dispatches report that forty-one Governors of states and territories have agreed to serve on the committee which will draw the necessary amendment and urge its acceptance by Congress and its ratification by the state legislatures. The committee will organize in November and will ask the 59th Congress to approve and submit the amendment as soon as practicable. The change proposed-whatever may be its exact and final form-will not take effect until 1913, so that ample time will be given for all the states to The legislatures of Mississippi and Louisiana will not meet again in regular session until 1908. Virginia's legislature, if it adjourns next year before an amendment can be submitted, will not meet again until 1910. It is apparent, therefore, that the change desired can be effected only tardily, and that the committee is wise both in planning far ahead and in making a start as early as possible. The letters written by the Governors who

have accepted appointments to the committee show that the reform proposed commends itself to general favor. The Washington members of the committee seem to have emphasized successfully the desirability of escaping the perils and discomforts of a midwinter inauguration. They cited the fatalities due to exposure on March 4 last, though the last Inauguration Day, compared with many others, was clement and genial. Three distinguished participants in the ceremonies sacrificed their lives this year to the exigencies of an unseasonable outdoor spectacle. Manuel de Aspiroz, the Ambassador of Mexico; Senator William B. Bate, of Tennessee, and Justice Lawrence Weldon, of the United States Court of Claims, required by etiquette to take part in the exercises on the Capitol steps, all died as a result of illness there contracted. The public is beginning to realize that it is both cruel and senseless to invite-and in a measure compel-the justices of the Supreme Court, the other justices resident in Washington, the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet and the members of both branches of Congress to sit or stand unsheltered through what is often a half-hour ceremonial in a drenching rain. The perils and annoyances of such a stupid adherence to tradition and the discomforts caused to the thousands who gather in Washington to enjoy the inauguration display are accepted by the state executives generally as sufficient ground for reforming our badly regulated political cal-

We hope, however, that, if the calendar is to

! prefer, the principles of The Hague Treaty. | be accepted as a stepping stone toward it, inauguration for seven or eight weeks, with terms of the new President and the new Congress begin. If a President takes office on March 4 and one Congress gives way for another on that date, March 4 must remain the pivotal day in our political year, and to celebrate an anniversary two months after it has really occurred hardly accords with American standards of fitness and practical sense. We might as well post-date the Christmas holidays and celebrate them in April or May. It is as highly desirable to lengthen the present short session of Congress as it is to escape the annoyances of a winter season inauguration, and the shifting of the division line between Presidential terms from March 4 to April 30 would kill both birds with one stone.

> As to the peace conference, there is still comfort in the old saying that it is always the unexpected that happens.

> There are now five transatlantic cables, the shore end of the fifth having been landed at Canso, N. S., the other day. Apparently the promoters of cables have no intention of going out of business in the near future on account of the wireless telegraph.

Adolph Kraus, president of the executive committee of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, has issued a statement for the purpose of setting at rest reports as to the object of the conference between Mr. Witte and a delegation of representative Jews at Portsmouth on August 14. "It occurred to me," says Mr. Kraus, "that some good might come to our coreligionists in "Russia if it could be shown him while here, and "then through him to Russia, that discriminations "against the Jews in the laws of that land are 'not only detrimental to the Jews, but also to "the country itself; and that if it were demon-"strated to him that the Russlan Jews in this "country, where they enjoy full liberty, are good, "loyal and useful citizens, such fact would be a "strong basis for the assumption that if Russia would grant equal rights to them with those "of other inhabitants, it could only redound to "the general welfare of that country, and would "be a great boon to the Jews." No official statement as to what took place at the meeting has been made public, but in order to correct the impression that the delegation discussed financial matters and offered to secure for the Russian government a loan if in return Russia would promise to lessen the burden of her Jewish subjects, Mr. Kraus adds: "It is proper to "say that at our conference not the slightest ref-"erence was made to finances."

It is encouraging to find that the wording of the federal statutes justifies the indictment of Assistant Statistician Holmes, of the Agricultural Department. Clever scoundrels who think that they can perpetrate rascalities and still keep within the prohibitions of the law often discover that they have overlooked as many pitfalls as the lawyer who pleads his own case and realizes too late that he has had a fool for

There is only one white man at Atka, in the Aleutian group of islands, six hundred miles west of Dutch Harbor, and he has just learned who was elected President of the United States last November. This is a big country.

The motto of the family of the new Viceroy of India is, "Wha daur meddle wi me?" Lord Kitchener respect the motto?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The chauffeur who always tells the court how slowly he was running his machine when he was arrested for going about forty miles an hour met his match at a municipal court at Norwich, Conn The chauffeur swore that at the time of his arrest the machine was not travelling faster than three miles an hour. VAC
"Very well," replied the judge, calmly. But,

rather than be beaten by the accused, he said: then charge you with obstructing the traffic. VERSES TO YOU.

We thoughts they often turn to you.
But now they turn to ink.
To wander like the waterbugs
About the kitchen sink.
To make the figures clearer,
I am inclined to think.
My lucid thoughts should be addressed.
In disappearing link.

My heart leaps up when I behold

A very thin mosquito.

I always cut them dead in case
I meet them on the street, oh!
But when they come to call on me,
And sing in obbligato,
I feel as if I'd like to throw
A very ripe tomato.

I'd like to write a poem on
The little ocean waves,
On how the jelly fishes jell,
Or bearded codfish shaves.
And if a dock the haddock had,
Or how the shark behaves.
Say! does he ever brush his teeth
Each morning when he bathes?

I pendered on a little mouse
With whom I had a chat.
He lived in my plano,
And I asked why he did that.
He answered it was out of tune,
So he engaged the flat.
I thought the creature rather sharp
To answer up so pat.

To answer up so pat.

Now when you've read my verses through,
Just pause for meditation;
You cannot grasp them at a glance,
They reek with connotation!
Their literary aspect bears
A close examination.
I only hone they will not cause
A mental aberration.

—(Harvard Lampoon.

The wives of two British army officers who had been stationed for a long time in India met re cently in London and went to a restaurant to take luncheon together. As their talk was of a personal and somewhat private nature, they fell to conversing in Hindostani. This aroused the curlosity of the waiter attending them to bursting point, He presently came forward and said gravely: cuse me, madame, but I think it only right to inform you that I understand French."

His Early Training.—"Where in the world did that parrot learn to swear so?" "I brought him up on a golf links, ma'am."— (Life.

"The Law Magazine and Review" tells an odd story of a Hamburg merchant who had five sons. who were all ardent teetotalers. The merchant was contrary minded, and, to rescue the misguided young men from the error of their obstinate ways, he directed in his will that each of the five should on the day of his funeral drink a glass of wine to his memory in some public place, adding, as a condition subsequent, that if any of them should re-fuse to drink the enjoined glass his share of the inheritance should be forfeited and divided up among the more complaisant brothers, but if all should refuse the whole family property should go to charities. No other testament so odd on the subject of wine is recalled, except that of a total abstainer who left a fine wine cellar, a recent legacy himself, to his helr, with directions that its contents should be poured untasted on the ground.

A few nights ago a timber wolf visited the barn of John O'Brien, on the Glick farm, in Atchison County, and killed his dog and several pups. It then attacked the members of the family and forced them all into the house. O'Brien, who had been forced them all into the house. O'Brien, who had been at some of the neighbors, came home about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the wolf made a dash for him, but he had the wagon neckyoke in his hand and knocked it down. This was repeated several times, when the folks at the house came to his assistance, and the wolf was killed. It was one of the biggest ever seen in the county.—(Troy (Kan.) Chief. Dr. William Osler recently recited a quaint old

cure for gout: "First, pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster who never wished to wed second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a person who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client, and, sixth, apply it, hot, to the gout tormented part. A speedy cure must follow."

Jones—I tell you what you do if you suffer from seasickness. Drink half a bottle of champagne at starting.

Brown—Oh, I don't know. Champagne's such Dawes begin to speak I won't ot this and let Dawes begin to speak I won't ot this and let Dawes begin to speak I won't ot this and let Dawes begin to speak I won't ot this and let never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of

be revised. Congress will accept no such com-bromise as merely postponing the date of the bromise as merely postponing the date of the

## About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould are due here this evening from Europe. Mrs. Gould has been ill in London, and is returning under medical care ving suffered a good deal from the effects of automobile accident in France a few weeks ago.

Among others on their way across the ocean are Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm and their sons, who are on board the Caronia, due here on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes and Lord and Lady Bateman will saif for New-York this week. Mrs. Wickes, who was Miss Marion Haven, has been abroad since her marriage in the spring, and on her arrival here will go at once with her husband to stay with Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven at Lenox. Lady Bateman was Mrs. Henry C. Knapp of New-York, and before her first marriage Miss Marion Graham.

The Duchess of Mariborough's visit to this country has been postponed, and will probably not take place at all this year. She was booked to sail on Saturday week, and her brother, Harold Vanderbilt, was to have been her escort across the ocean But she has just arrived at La Bourboule, a French thermal resort, with the duke, for a stay of several weeks, and her brother Harold has already re-

Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, who were to have sailed for home on Saturday, have postponed their departure for a fortnight. They have, however, left Newport and gone to Canada, where they will remain a week or ten days.

Walter Beaupre Townley, the new first secretary and counsellor of the British Embassy, and Lady Susan Townley have arrived from Europe by way of Canada, and yesterday reached Lenox, where the summer quarters of the British Embassy are established. Lady Susan is the sister of the Earl of Albemarle, of the Hon. Derek Keppel, equerry to the Prince of Wales, and of the Hon. George Keppel, who spent a couple of winters in New-

Hugh O'Beirne, who has been acting as first sec retary of the British Embassy until the arrival of Walter B. Townley, and who was British charge d'affaires during the absence of Sir Mortimer Du rand in England last spring, will sail to-day for Europe to assume his duties as first secretary of the British Embassy at Parls. He was recently decorated with the Order of the Bath by King Ed-

Paul Tuckerman and his daughter, Miss Dorothy Tuckerman, are booked to sail for New-York on Saturday week. Mrs. Tuckerntan will remain some time longer in Europe. She is now at Carlsbad, and will afterward go to Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan are booked to sail for New-York on September 27.

Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar will return by the same boat. She is now staying with her sister, the Countess Moltke Huitfeldt, at her chateau of Glorup, near Copenhagen. Mrs. Bonaparte, Washington, and her son, Jerome Bonaparte, are also staying with Mme. de Moltke.

Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are in Paris. James A. Burden, jr., is the guest of Harry Payne Whitney at Holwick \*Iall. the country place in Yorkshire which he has leased for the grouse shooting season.

Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw is at Isleboro, Me., with her sister, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibso

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and their daughters have gone to California for several weeks.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and her children re turned yesterday to Harbor Hill, their country place at Roslyn, from Saratoga, where they have been spending the month of August.

Eugene Higgins, who is now at Newbort, will, it is said, take a party of friends to India by way of the Mediterranean and Suez Canal in connection with the Prince and Princess of Wales's visit to that country. The Varuna will sail some time in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are due here to-morrow from Europe, where they have been since the death of Mrs. Whitney's father, Secre-

Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Miss Gertrude Sheldon, who have been abroad all summer, will sail for New-York to-day.

ment of August Belmont

son of the banker, and Miss Alice W. De Golcouria, daughter of Albert V. De Golcouria, of the New-York Stock Exchange, was announced yesterday at the summer home of August Belmont, at Souththe summer home of August Belmont, at South-ampton. Miss De Golcouria is twenty years old, her father being of an old Cuban-Spanish family. She is an accomplished musician, a good tennis player and horsewoman. Her only sister is Mrs. Scott Cameron, of Southampton. August Belmont, fr., is twenty-two years old, a graduate of Harvard, class of '65. He will enter the banking house of August Belmont & Co. on September 15, on his return from North Dakota, where he is on a hunting expedition with his father.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 28.-It was more like November in Newport to-day than like the latter part of August. It was so cool that it was necessary to keep wood fires going in the cottages, and many wore wraps and furs at the Casino this morning. It was nevertheless a bracing day, and put life into everybody. At the tennis games this morning there was the largest crowd of the season, possibly with the exception of the championship doubles, and at the polo match this afternoon the attendance was large. There were a number of social gatherings to-day

the largest being the ball given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers in honor of her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, which was attended by five hundred. This is the first large affair of the kind that has ever been given at The Breakers, and the first for Miss Vanderbilt, who was only introduced to society last winter. The guests as they arrived were received by Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt in the drawing room, after which they passed into the large hall, which runs through the house, where the dancing was held, the music being furnished by the Casino orchestra, which was enlarged to thirty-five pieces.

Supper was served early in the evening in the dining room at small round tables, decorated with red, white, yellow and pink flowers. Following the hanging lanterns, and over a hundred guests were supper the cotillon was danced, being led by Worthington Whitehouse, who danced with Miss both Vanderbilt. Several original figures were introduced, one being an "automobile" figure, for which the favors were automobile goggles, which were Maeterlinck play had been presented before and worn by the guests during the figure. Favors for the other figures were gold and silver trinkets. the scene from "Cæsar and Cleopatra" was Following the cotilion another supper was served, given for the first time,

and then there was general dancing until more ing. The loggia facing the cliffs was used by the men for a smoking room, while settees were placed around the electric fountain under the main stair. way in the hall. On September 5 Mrs. Vanderbill will give private theatricals at The Breakers

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. R. C. Derby and Mrs. W. H. Sands, and Mrs. E. M. Nelli gave a card party. A large number of the cottngers attended the re-

cital given this afternoon at the home of Mrs. John J. Mason, the soloist being Julian Pascal. This evening cottage dinners were given by Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Thomas McKean, Mrs. David King and Mrs. Offver Harriman. The guests from the various dinners

later drove to the Vanderbilt ball. It is now expected that Senator George Peabody Wetmore will be able to be brought from New York this week.

and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived at Newport this afternoon on the steam rache

Warrior. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselser, with a party of guests, are here on the steam yacht M

## IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune ] Lenox, Mass., Aug. 28.—Francis E. Leupp, Comnissioner of Indian Affairs, will make an address at the annual meeting of the Laurel Hill Association in Stockoridge on September 3. The Laurel Hill Association is the society for village improvement. The late Henry D. Sedgwick, of New-York was for years its president. A memorial for him will be unveiled at the exercises.

Miss Clara Field, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, has arranged a fair for the benefit of the Jacob Rils Settlement work. It will be held n Stockbridge on Wednesday afternoon, from 1 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. John Butler has given the us of her grounds for the fair, and articles of home industry, fruit, flowers and vegetables will be displayed for prizes. A Japanese tea table will be in charge of young women of the cottages. The feature of the fair will be a floral parade, for An operation for appendicitis was performed

Saturday on Miss Manning, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William T. Manning, of New-York in Stockbridge. Dr. Charles McBurney, Dr. T. S. Southworth, of New-York, and Dr. F. T. Zabrisks of Pittsfield, were present. The patient is re-

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate and Miss Mabel Choate are on an automobile run in the eastern part of the State

Mrs. Henry W. Farnam has issued cards for an afternoon reception at Boulderwood, in Stockbridge Mrs. John Swann, of New-York, will entertain at her cotage Saturday afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Buhler, of New-York.
Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, of New-York, who is

at his country place in Stockbridge, will make an address before the Berkshire County Medical Societies in Pittsfield on Thursday. The annual coon hunt and supper which winds up the Lenox golf tournament will end this year

with supper at the Hotel Aspinwall. Coon hunters. with a large pack of dogs, will lead the golfers over Richmond Mountain in search of coons, which are now plentiful on the mounts Samuel Frothingham won to-day's golf match at the Lenox Golf Club course. The match was pre-

liminary to the tournament which will start tomorrow. W. B. Lawrence, Percy D. Haughton, Grenville Kane, Marshall Kernochan, Samuel Rus sell, William B. O. Field, Giraud Foster, John Sloane, jr., Lindsey Fairfax, Robert W. Paterson and others were competitors. Prince Auersberg, of Vienna, a son of the late Prime Minister of Austria, is a guest of Mr. and

Mrs. Harley T. Procter, at the Bishop cottage. Grenville Kane and Marshall Kernochan, of New-York, met with an accident to-day while driving to the golf links. In turning a corner in the village Mr. Kernochan's horse shied and upset the vehicle crushing two wheels. Mr. Kane jumped out with-

out injury, and Mr. Kernochan clung to the horse, which was stopped by a bystander. Count Wenckheim, of the Austro-Hungarian Em bassy, started at 11 o'clock last night for a night

automobile run to Newport. Mrs. Paul Bayne, who has been a guest of Mrs Frederick D. Tappen, went to New-York to-day R. K. Thomas, of Boston, is a guest of Mr. and

Mrs. George B. Blake. Arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall to-day include Philip S. Minton, W. H. Forney, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mossman, jr., New-York; J. D. Foots, Rys, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Beale, Chicago, and

Mrs. E. B. Munroe, Tarrytown, N. Y. At the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, are Mrs. E. W. Mills, Miss Mills, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Israel Putnam, Saratoga, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tarleton, Charles H. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Castleton, New-York: Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lynes, Mr. Genning, the Misses Genning E lyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Martin, of Albany. Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf started to-day for Saratoga, where her friend, Mrs. T. B. Meyer, died on Sun-

Robert P. Staats, of Morristown, N. J., has bought the Charles Kellogg farm, in Great Barrington. K. Smoot, of New-York, is negotiating for an M-

acre farm in that town. Automobile travellers in the Berkshires include 6. McHurty, jr., of New-York, on the way for Manchester, Vt.; R. B. Holmes, Chicago; J. W. Musgrove, New-York; Brownson Ramsey, Buffalo; W. L. Holbrook, St. Louis, and R. V. Lindabury, New-

Mrs. F. S. Delafield, of New-York, arrived in Lenox to-night.

An unusual performance was the dramatic presentation on Friday evening last, at Dr. Will iam Gilman Thompson's place in Stockbridge, of Maeterlinck's play, "Interleur," in French, and of a scene adapted from Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Ceesar and Cleopatra." The theatre was a natural pine grove on the hillside, and was ifuminated by opalescent lanterns. The whole production was by amateurs, even the scenery hav

ing been made by Dr. Thompson. The scene for

the first play was a little stone cottage with

logue was read by Alexander Sedgwick, and the

cast was as follows: Le Vieillard E Raymond Bossangs
L Etranger Frank L Warfin F
Marie Mra E B Owen
Marthe Miss Norah lasigi
Family Miss Wright, Miss and Master Farman For the second play the scene included an Exprtian throne and a large sphinx. The cast was as follows:

Cleopatra Miss Eleanor O. Brownell
Fintatoeta Miss Virginia Field
Chesar Herman Kobbs
Roman Soldier Arthur Henry Vassy The grounds were exquisitely decorated with present, who showed the warmest appreciation of both plays. During the entracte Miss Mitchell

It was a noteworthy performance, in that the by the Progressive Stage Society in London, and

THE SHAH'S PROPHETIC SOUL!

An anecdote is being told of the Shah which shows that the Oriental imagination can at times anticipate the triumphs of Occidental civilisation. When staying at Lemberg on his way to Carlshad recently the local sights were pointed out to gratify the distinguished guests. "This," said the provincial Governor. "Is the old horse train, but over there you see the new electric cars." The Shah's curiosity was not satisfied, as he pointed to and had explained to him the horsed policeman on guard before his hotel. "Why not an electric politeman?" he queried, innocently. The local potentate was left gasping at the hitherto unsuspected backwardness of Europe.

SHE DIDN'T KNOW BEANS.

From The London Globe.

From The Chicago News.

## IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. From The Sparks (Okla.) Review.

An Oklahoma girl advertised for a husband, and got him. The total expense for advertising, wedding outfit, etc., was \$11. He died within a year, leaving her an insurance policy of \$10,000. And yet some people claim that it doesn't pay to advertise.

## PRIVATIONS OF TRAVEL. From The Youth's Companior

From The Youth's Companion.

It was in the parior of a little German inn that an American overheard two of her countrywomen discussing their itinerary with great vivacity. "There are three places, all on the coast of Italy," said one. "They are highly recommended in the guide books for beauty of scenery and so on, but they must be a good deal alike. What do you say to skipping one of them?"

"Well, let's wait and see how we like the first one," said her friend, who was registered as coming from a Massachusetts town. "Being right on the sea, I should think we'd stand some chance of getting a good fish dinner, and that's something we haven't had since we left home!"

WANTED TO REDUCE THE PRESSURE. From The Boston Herald.

The class in botany at the Towson High School this year was given some practical work to do. Each member was required to plant some band and report progress. Some time after the beans had been put into the ground the instructor called on the class to tell what they juid noted. All went well until she came to one of the voling women.

"What have you to say, Miss......?" asked the teacher.

"My beans did not come up right," said the scholar; "they backed out of the ground, and I pulled them out and buried them again, leaving the sprouts above the soil. They came up at at first, and I nut there in right again, but the old things backed out again to-duy, and I don't know what to do with them.

It was some time before the young woman could be made to understand that nature requires that the bean comes out before the vine appears.